FEVER OF GIVING YIELDS \$378,000

More than \$378,000 was raised in a couple of hours yesterday by contributions and pledges for the support of the league's propaganda. It was intended to start a \$300,000 fund, but a very fever of giving spread among the delegates.

This part of the league's work, so successfully accomplished in such a short time, was in charge of C. C. Michener, who himself pledged that he would get \$25,000 from personal friends. It was

personal friends. It was announced last night that Mr. Michener has been elected executive secretary of the league, to have charge of financial and propaganda work.

and to make it may throw some light forward upon the future, as well as backward upon the past. It is plain that this war could have come only as it did, suddenly and out of, secret counsels, without warning to the world, without discussion, without any of the deliberate movements of counsel with which it would seem natural to approach so stupendous a contest. It is probable that if it had been foreseen just what would happen, just what alilances would be formed, just what forces arrayed against one another, those who brought the great cander who he will be found to use all our moral and economic strength, and in certain circumstances even our physical strength also, our own contribution to the counsel which might have averted the struggle would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.

"And the lesson which the shock of being taken by surprise in a matter so deeply vital to all the nations of the world has made polgnantly clear is, that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy. Only when the great nations of the world have reached some opportunity to apprise the beligerents of the attitude of the business men of the United States has carried the limit and that this league proposes to put a substitute of the policies and practices against which we would feel bound to use all our moral and economic strength, and in the proposal of the president of the United States has carried the limit and that this league proposes to put a substitute of the policies and practices against which we would feel bound to use all our moral and economic strength, and in Europe or looking twar in Europe or

"And the lesson which the shock of being taken by surprise in a matter so deeply vital to all the nations of the world has made poignantly clear is, that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy. Only when the great nations of the world have reached some sort of agreement as to what they hold to be fundamental to their common interest, and as to some feasible method of actions in some their common interest, and as to feasible method of acting in conert when any nation or group of na-tions seeks to disturb those fundamenal things, can we feel that civilization s at last in a way of justifying its ex-stence and claiming to be finally established. It is clear that nations must in the future be governed by the same high code of honor that we demand of individuals

U. S. Also an Offender.

We must, indeed, in the very same breath with which we avow this conviction admit that we have ourselver upon occasion in the past been offenders against the law of diplomacy which we thus forecast; but our conviction is not the less clear, but rather the more clear, on that account. If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world, it has at least disclosed a great moral necessity and set forward the thinking of the statesmen of the the thinking of the statesmen of the world by a whole age. Repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of most of the great nations now engaged in war have made it plain that their thought has come to this, that the principles of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations, and that the prations particular nations, and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that that

come each other's neighbors. It is to their interest that they should under-stand each other. In order that they may understand each other, it is impera-tive that they should agree to co-operate in a common cause, and that they should so act that the guiding principle of that common cause shall be even-handed and impartial justice.

peace is the very atmosphere. That thought constitutes a chief part of the

Willing to Accept Limitations.

"So sincerely do we believe in these things that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America, when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize those objects and make them secure against violation.

"There is nothing that the United States wants for itself that any other nation has. We are willing, on the contrary, to limit ourselves along with them to a prescribed course of duty and respect for the rights of others which will check any as-gressive impulse of theirs.

"If it should ever be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the nations now at war, I am sure that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines. First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for the set of the sak for the set of the peace among the nations now at war, I am sure that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines. First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material and threaten to foster in us a seifish commercialism when the contrary which the sak for the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines. First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material to any kind to ask for the people of the United States there said and advantages at times, but the resultant good so outbalanced the bad—the gain so outbalanced the bad—t

a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

"But I did not come here, let me repeat, to discuss a program. I came only to avow a creed and give expression to the confidence I feel that the world is even now upon the eve of a great consummation, when some common force will be brought into existence which shall safeguard right as the first and most fundamental interest of all peoples and all governments. of all peoples and all governments, when coercion shall be summoned not to the service of political ambition or selfish hostility, but to the service of a common order, a common justice and a common peace. God grant that the dawn of that day of frank dealing and of settled peace, concord and co-operaof settled peace, concord and co-opera-ion may be near at hand."

President's Family at Banquet.

While the President was delivering nis speech he kept glancing toward a specially reserved table, where Mrs. Wilson and his two daughters, Mrs William G. McAdoo and Miss Margaret Wilson, were seated with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Mabel T. Boardman and a few other White House

Mrs. Wilson reached the banquet hall late and was escorted to her place by Judge Alton B. Parker, the newly elected vice president of the league; Edward A. Filene of Boston, who contributed \$25,000 for furthering the league program, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University versity.
The fact that the league wishes it

R. G. Rhett, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, also won applause by references to the attitude of the business men of the United States for adequate defense. He said that he had just received resurns from a referendum vote of his organization showing 970 to 8 in favor of immediate and adequate defense; 952 to 10 in favor of a first-class navy on both the Atlantic and Pacific and 890 to 50 declaring for enforced military training.

All of the speakers predicted that the spirit of the people of the United States will express itself in enthusiastic indorsement of the league's program, and that armed with that great national sentiment this country will lead the movement for a federation of nations with avowed purpose to curtail warfare in the future and gradually reduce their united armament to an international police force.

Other banquet addresses were by Franklin H, Giddings of New York, professor of sociology and history of civilization at Columbia University, on "How Social Progress Depends on the Success of the League Platform." and Shaller Matthews of Chicago, president of the federal council of churches, who discussed "What the Churches Have at Stake in the Success of the League."

Reasonable and Adequate

of the league believed it to be the duty of the United States to be in a position to defend itself was announced by Frank S. Streeter of Concord, N. H. the heart of that common object must be the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind.

"The nations of the world have be-

branch.

He said: "Our people believe reasonable and adequate preparation to defend ourselves by force is the first and essential requisite to enable this country either to lead other nations or to co-operate efficiently with other nations in defending the peace of the world by force.

"In an international league created to preserve the peace of the world by

impartial justice.

Must Reject Arbitrary Force.

"This is undoubtedly the thought of America. This is what we ourselves will say when there comes proper occasion to say it. In the dealings of pations with one another arbitrary force must be rejected and we must move forward to the thought of which is league in New Hampshire, by general consent these two leagues were united, on the basis that New Hamppeace is the very atmosphere. That thought constitutes a chief part of the

ration has. We are willing, on the contrary, to limit ourselves along with them to a prescribed course of duty and respect for the rights of others which will check any selfsh passion of our own, as it will check any aggressive impulse of theirs.

"If it should ever be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace ame that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines: First, auch a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing may agree upon. We have nothing may recipe and its future guarantees.

A Universal Association.

"Second. a universal association of the motions to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world, and to prevent any war begun, either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the world, as the contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the world, as the contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the world, as the contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the world, as the contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the world, as the contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the world, as the contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the world, as the contract of all benedictions conferred the motions contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the case of all benedictions conferred to the opinion of the world, as the problems of the sage, and help us and the contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the world, as the problems of the sage, and help us and the problems of the sage a

BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN TRAINED ON AIR RAIDERS AT SALONIKI.



upon the human race, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Folly to Dream of Peace Under All Circumstances,

Says Benjamin Ide Wheeler

"If anything can be done to abate the chances of war," said Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, in opening the ques tioning and discussion by delegates which occupied the afternoon session of the congress yesterday, "it must be done in the general field of the program sketched out by this league. "In all human affairs to secure co operation among great masses of uisite is the provision of a vast and simple sweep of level standing ground. We must presume that the relative bareness of the scheme before us represents a fair effort to bring together as a basis of organization the maximum of that in which we can presumably agree and the minimum of that concerning which we are likely

that concerning which we are included to disagree.

"In seeking the form of power which shall set check upon war we must utilize that very spirit of nationalism which through unguarded assertion of national claims has involved us in world peril.
"To undertake the automatic and un-

erring production of peace—all kinds of peace at all times and everywhere—is an inspiration of folly."

Way in Forming League to Keep World Peace

"The ultimate goal of the American branch of the league is to have the United States lead the way in forming a league of nations which will carry out the proposals of the league," said "The force that must be marshaled,"

he explained. "in order to reach that goal, and successfully to maintain the position when reached, is the indorsement, with understanding, of a commanding number of the voters of the Reasonable and Adequate

Preparation for Defense

Urged by Frank S. Streeter

Merger of the New Hampshire branch of the League to Enforce Peace with a defense organization because members

manding number of the voters of the United States. The favorable opinion of scholars is not enough. This force is necessary for two reasons. First, because probably no national administration would venture to bind the United States to such a radical step unless this step was first understood and indorsed by those people upon whose backing the administration must depend if the United States, after joining this league to enforce peace, should be called upon to do its part in en-

Commercial Bodies in Favor of Program of the League for Preserving World Peace

Referendum of 750 large trade or

ganisations comprising over 350,000 business men, as taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, showed that 95 per cent of them are in favor of the league's program, acording to a statement made by R. peace is the very atmosphere. That thought constitutes a chief part of the passionate conviction of America.

"We believe these fundamental things: First, that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live. Like other nations, we have ourselves no doubt once and again offended against that principle when for a little while controlled by selfish passion, as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit; but it has become more and more our rule of life and action. Second, that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect ond, that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon. And third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of peoples and nations.

Broader View of Duties

"It therefore may be safely said," continued Mr. Rhett, "that the business men of this country are heartily in accord with all the proposals of the league save that providing for the use of military force in the event of the failure of economic pressure.

"Broader View of Duties

"It therefore may be safely said," continued Mr. Rhett, "that the business men of this country are heartily in accord with all the proposals of the league save that providing for the use of military force in the event of the failure of economic pressure.

"Business ought to be and is peculiarly sympathetic with any effort to substitute co-operation for conflict. Competition under proper restraint is a constructive and beneficent force, but was the keynote in the address of Philip H. Gadsden of Charleston, S. C., a leader in public service enterprises. In developing the organization's plans and paying particular reference to organization work in this country he said, in part:

Willing to Accept Limitations. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston, S. C.

the warmest congratulation and the heartlest support from the people of the entire country, and I am confident that they have it in full measure."

Purposes of Peace League the Only Way to End Wars, Opinion of Senator Lodge

Senator Lodge, introduced by Mr. aft as "the senior member of the committee on foreign relations of the opposition," declared that the purposes of the league lead the way to the only ossible method of ending wars.

Washington's warning to the country to steer clear of entangling alliances, he added, should not be interpreted to mean that the United States could not mean that the United States could not join with other nations if a method were found to diminish war and encourage peace. The world, he said, has shrunk to a size Washington did not foresee. Only through force, said the senator, could any international alliance hope to prevent wars.

"The United States has led the world in the matter of arbitration. From the day of the Jay treaty in 1794 and the treaty of 1795 down to 1912 eighty-four arbitration treaties had been ne-

the treaty of 1730 how to the treaty of 1730 four arbitration treaties had been negotiated by the executive of the United States, eighty-three had been ratified by the Senate, and only one, the treaty of 1897, with England, rejected.

Limit of Voluntary Arbitration.

"We have carried the principle of voluntary arbitration to its limit, and t is well to recognize that it has a imit, because when we undertake to put into treaties for voluntary arbiwhen the stress comes, will submit to

"If we have reached that limit what is the next step? I think the next step is that which this league proposes (applause), and that is to put behind international peace an international league or agreement, or tribunal for peace—force. We may not solve it in that way, but if we cannot solve it in that way it can be solved in no other.

Peace Through National Defense.

the United States ca be called upon to do its part in enforcing the peace. Second, because if any administration should so pledge the faith of our country and should afterward be called upon to make good its word, its ability to do so would depend upon the strength of the public opinion indorsing the pledge. The indorsing opinion, therefore, of a commanding number of the voters of this country is the force that must be marshaled in order to cause the United States to initiate the league of nations and to make it a success when formed." only be secured and maintained by

vn peace. "Difficulties confront us in the work "Difficulties confront us in the work which this league undertakes. But the difficulties cannot be overcome unless we try to overcome them. I believe much can be done. Probably it will be impossible to stop all wars, but it certainly will be possible to stop some wars and to diminish their number.

"This league certainly has the highest of all aims for the benefit of humanity, and because the pathway is sown with

and because the pathway is sown with difficulties is no reason that we should turn from it. It is the vision of a perhaps impossible perfection that has humanity across the centuries."

no wars shall be undertaken save, such as are, humanly speaking, inevitable; that a nation shall not resort to war until every other means of averting a conflict has been exhausted—until efforts to obtain justice by judicial methods have failed."

ods have failed."

Enforce—
"The essential idea in the proposal is that these principles shall be enforced. Mr. Root has pointed out that international rights and duties have hitherto been treated like private right and duties in civil society, as matters affecting only the parties thereto; whereas many international obligations really touch the whole world, and not merely the nations directly affected, so that their violation, like the corresponding acts of individuals, may be regarded as offenses against a criminal law of which the public at large is the guardian. A breach of the world's peace, like a breach of domestic peace, is an offense against public order which the public ought to have some right to prevent. Nations that go to war break the peace of the world, and the world has at least a right to insist on knowing the reason for the war. It has a right to go further and demand that peace shall not be broken until an opportunity has been given to ascertain where justice lies; to try mediation and arbitration, and to consider calmly whether or not the matter at issue requires the sacrifice of war.

League of Nations Necessary.

League of Nations Necessary.

League-"No single country can enforce a pay Romans on the modern world; to attempt it would be to make itself a Don Quixote in search of perilous adventures, to suffer defeat and become a laughing stock. It can be undertaken only by a league of nations strong enough and trustworthy enough to overawe any single state or combination of states that might venture to disregard its law of peace and war."

In conclusion he showed how the world has changed since Washington

warned against "entangling alliances,"

warned against "entangling alliances, and said:

"Today we cannot retain the old isolation if we would. We are too populous, too prosperous, too powerful, and the world has become too small, its seas too narrow, its continents too close together. We are faced by the alternatives of standing aloof from the rest of the world if we can, defending ourselves and working out our destines by the strength of our own arm if we must, a stranger and perchance an Ishmaelite among the nations; or of taking our part, if we may, in shaping with others the progress of mankind and helping with them to bring order and peace over the earth as the waters cover the sea." Mount Vernon by Samuel Murray in his automobile and returned about supper time.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

9:30 o'clock proved a double attraction for a crowd of spectators who gathered at North Capitol and H streets having been attracted there by the ap pearance of several companies of fire men, who responded to an alarm sounded from box 647 because of the burning of a shed in the rear of 804 North Capitol street.

While the spectators were gathered on the street watching the firemen a young colored man entered Robey's drug store, northwest corner of North tration questions which no nation, Capitol and H streets, and robbed the cash register of about \$45 in cash. He when the stress comes, will submit to arbitration. We do not advance the cause of peace, and we do great mischief by making treaties which we know in our hearts we are not prepared to carry out when the time comes.

"Now the limit of voluntary arbitration, I say, has been, I think, reached. It has done much. It has taken out a large mass of questions, which once were causes, frequently, of war, constantly of reprisals, and by the general consent of civilized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has put them before a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind has active the activitized by the contents of the cash register. The colored mankind has a tribunal and had them there activitized mankind h

MASQUE PROVES PLEASING.

Mrs. Christian Hemmick's "Shake speare Triumphant" Again Given. A public tribute to the memory of Shakespeare was paid last night when the Washington Players Group gave tian Hemmick's masque, "Shakespeare Triumphant," on the south side of the Washington Monument. The performance closed the celebration here of the tercentenary of the most famous of the English poets.

It was a picturesque setting for the performance. Many hundreds of Washingtonians watched from the natural amphitheater, formed by the slope of the mounmental hill. And beneath the graceful proscenium arch, formed by the oak trees at the base of the slope, executive from four of the mounter. excerpts from four of the most famous works of the Bard of Avon were presented in an atmosphere which more nearly approached the Elizabethan flavor than is possible in the more formal dramatic effects of the stage of today. today.

Torches smoked and sputtered

Torches smoked and sputtered, throwing a ruddy light over the actors. Back in the shadows of the trees an orchestra played appropriately muted strains. And the audience expressed its approval in applause and laughed whole-heartedly with the comedy.

too, from Baltimore, Washington and, in fact, every section of the country, were among the nearly 10,000 persons who witnessed the game, forming the vanguard of visitors who make the annual pilgrimage to partake of the festivities of the gayest period of the year at the naval school. Fathers and mothers, brothers and

Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, not to mention sweethearts of graduates and under classmen, all are on hand, and next week will be marked by the usual gay whirl. The week's festivities will be ushered in at 11 o'clock Monday morning with the official reception to the board of visitors, and from then on there will be a continuous round of social and official gayeties, culminating with the graduation ceremonies Friday morning and the farewell ball in honor of the graduates at night.

MT. VERNON EVENT | WAITE GUILTY, MAY | M. E. CHURCH RULES EMPTIES BIG CAMP ASK FOR NEW TRIAL

National Service School Girls Dentist Convicted of Poison-Get Leave for Visit; Scatter in Many Directions.

Fifteen minutes after the word was passed yesterday that passes would be

ssued for the fair campers at the Na-

tional Service School at Chevy Chase

Md., and that they could have leave to

corporal's guard left in the camp.

Classes were disrupted; there was no

one to teach, so the teachers quit the

Almost everybody was glad to ge

away from the camp grounds, as it

was the hottest spot for miles around,

Members of Delegation.

Murderer Expected Verdict, and in Leaving Courtroom Declares "This Is a Great Relief."

NEW YORK, May 27.—Convicted of murder in the first degree for poisoning his father-in-law, John E. Peck, a millionaire drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. Arthur Warren Waite is tonight in the Tombs prison, where he will remain until Justice Clarence J. Shearn sentences him on June 1 to death in the electric chair.

Waiter H. Deuel, the young dentist's chief counsel, said tonight the verdict of guilty was a proper one. He declared all that could be done for the defendant had been done in the trial and the khaki canvas served only to intensify the heat. Passes were issued to the campers without question, and the way many of them ran for the cars indicated their joy at being able to get away from the strict military discipline for as long a time as three hours-that was the limit of the But very few of them got as far as Mount Vernon, and if a poll had been taken last night to see what girls seized upon the opportunity given them to see the tomb of the first President it is probable that only the official delegation, which carried the wreath presented by Mrs. George Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, would answer that they had been there. The delegation, which was composed of Maj. Phyllis Cleveland, Miss Alberta Peters, Mrs. Samuel Murray and Capt Emily Waterman, left the camp in the

early afternoon. They were taken to per time.

A great many of the campers went into the city and spent their leave. Some stayed around the canteen, where they consumed ever so many ice cream cones and cold drinks—soft drinks, of course—by the gallon. Then some were seen leaving the camp with great big bundles, big Turkish towels serving as the outside coverlings. They, too, used their leave time in keeping cool.

Visitors were few at the camp yesterday and, of course, there was no public lecture to draw the crowd. During the leave period there was little to see but rows of tents and very little activity was shown. What few persons remained in the camp commandeered all of the favorite shade spots and wrote letters or read books.

The girls aiready are beginning to think them but many of them. like one who

Dentist Expected Conviction.

or Frank. "They may be finding you not guilty."

"Oh, yes. They will find me guilty," insisted Dr. Waite.

The trial lasted six days, which was almost a record for brevity for an important murder trial here in recent years. As compared with Waite's trial the first trial of Charles Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal lasted sixteen days, while Harry K. Thaw's first trial occupied forty-two days.

ing the leave period there was little to see but rows of tents and very little activity was shown. What few persons remained in the camp commandeered all of the favorite shade spots and wrote letters or read books. The girls aiready are beginning to think of home, but many of them, like one who wrote so, will miss the camp very much. With nothing to do yesterday afternoon, and no place to go, or not wanting to go to any place, one soldierette stole into the Red Cross tent, which also happens to be the press tent, sat herself down before the typewriter of a newspaper reporter and proceeded to write a story, and it did convey a bit of news—the only real bit of news which developed in the camp during the day. Here it is:

"Only four more days and then home. I am simply wild to get home, but will miss this place like the mischief.

"Funny thing happened in our first aid class today. We were administering first aid to a perfectly healthy child who was letting us bind him up for a dislocated shoulder. We were so rough with the poor kid that he fainted away. Now you know we would be some trained nurses."

Leave to Attend Church. Jurors Make Compact.

Leave to Attend Church.

none but the campers will be allowed inside. Also there will be no program, so the general public is left to its imagination as to what kind of a threering event will be put on.

Passed in Wig-Wag.

Examinations in wig-wag and semaphore signaling have been conducted during the past two days by Chief
Quartermasters Fanger and Shipp of
the United States Navy, in charge of
the school of signaling. The following successfully passed the examinations in wig-wag, receiving a sentence
at the rate of seven words a minute:
Misses K. Arnold, E. W. Anderson,
G. Baker, N. S. Barnes, A. Bourke, B.
Bennett, C. Baylies, D. L. Bauer, S. R.
Carter, J. D. Clark, K. A. Crane, H.
Clark, G. Dobson, E. Deming, H. W.
Durkee, M. L. Fleming, N. W. Galther,
S. Holt, L. Hopkins, A. G. V. during the past two days by Chief to the convicted man. President Lowell Explains

Peculiar Force of Title;

Defining Each of the Words

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, defined the title of the league, explaining just why each word has a peculiar force in the name.

Peace—"The advocates of the league make no claim that it is possible to maintain peace now and forever—to abolish all future wars. But they do seek to establish a condition in which no wars shall be undertaken save, such strains. And the audience expressed its appropriately muted strains. And the audience expressed its approval in applause and laughed whole-heartedly with the comedy.

WITNESSED BY 10,000 PEOPLE.

Army-Navy Ball Game at Annapolis

Attracts Big Throng.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 27.—Interest in "June week" or commencement time at the Naval Academy was amply foremaintain peace now and forever—to ask by the large attendance at the Army-Navy base ball game this afternoon. Hundreds of girls, and older folks, the lists, J. Foster, O. T. Foster, M. D. Grant, E. W. Graves, L. Herstoff, M. F. Hopkins, A. G. Lewis, R. L. Littell, J. D. Lee, F. McLewis, R. L. Uittell, J. D. Lee, F. McLewis, R. L. Uittell, J. D. Lee, F. McLewis, R. L. Uittell, J. D. Lee, F. McLewis, R. L. Littell, J. D. Lee, F. McLewis, R. L. Uittell, J. D. Lee, F. McLewis,

H. Ellis, J. Foster, O. T. Foster, M. D. Grant, E. W. Graves, L. Herstoff, M. F. Hoyt, J. P. Holbrook, E. Harrmer, F. H. Hoar, A. Haxall, E. M. Inman, E. Jencks, P. Kyle, P. R. Kelley, C. B. Munroe, H. Maxwell, E. Meares, C. R. Nash, E. M. O'Donovan, D. Obekenffer, F. L. Potts, E. C. Paige, R. Rice, A. H. Riggs, I. H. Renehan, N. A. Reath, A. Santos, C. B. Schwartz, F. Tinkham, D. Thompson, P. Thompson, K. M. Walker, H. Wood, F. Webster, Mrs. G. G. Belknap, Mrs. F. A. Connolly, Mrs. W. Tyler, Mrs. B. T. Woodle.

Passed in Semaphore. The following passed in semaphore

Misses K. Arnold, E. W. Anderson G. nett, C. Baylies, D. L. Bauer, S. R. Carter. J. D. Clark, K. A. Crane, H. Clark, the farewell ball in honor of the graduates at night.

As foreumen to the program the fairness of the program that he had been to the costs tonight at the program the fairness of the fairness of the program the fairness of the fairness of the program the fairness of the fairnes G. Dobson, E. Deming, H. W. Durkee,

ing His Father-in-Law Faces Penalty of Electric Chair.

TAKEN TO TOMBS TO WAIT **COURT'S DECREE JUNE 1**

clared all that could be done for the defendant had been done in the trial which ended today. One of Mr. Deuel's assistants said, nevertheless, that preparations were being made to take an appeal at once. Mr. Deuel was in consultation with his client for a few minutes after Waite was remanded to his cell in the Tombs this afternoon.

District Attorney Swann said tonight that if an appeal were taken his office would be ready in ten days to argue the case in the higher courts.

Waite declined to make any statement from his cell, but said he might issue "some impression" later. That he was inclined to accept the verdict as final and was resigned to his fate seemed to be indicated by his remark "This is a great relief" as he was led from the courtroom.

Dentist Expected Conviction

The dentist, who admitted not only

he murder of Mr. Peck, but also that of Mrs. Hanna Peck his mother-in-law and who admitted that he attempted to kill his wife's aunt, Miss Katherine

twenty-five minutes. After returning the verdict the foreman declared the jurors had made a compact not to re There will be little to do around the camp today, and those campers who desire will be given leave to attend church in the morning. In the afternoon there will be services at 3:39 o'clock, conducted by Rev. J. W. Austin, pastor of All Saints' Church, Chevy Chase. The general public is invited to attend.

The regular routine of drills and classes will be resumed tomorrow, and practically all of the young women will complete their examinations in the various subjects they have been taking. There will be a great big event in camp Monday night. The members of Company A have been rehearsing for some time for a big circus to be given in the "big top" Monday night at 8 o'clock, but it doesn't matter much about the time so far as the public is concerned, for the adjutant says that none but the campers will be allowed the invised of the campers will be allowed the invised Alse Alse Alse Alse and Father Present.

The young dentist preserved his non-chalant demeanor not only while facting the jury to learn his fate, but after he was led back to the Tombs prison. Throughout the trial he seempts of back to the Tombs prison. Throughout the trial he seempts to kill Mr. Peck with the steem the state of his deliberate at the details of his murder of Mrs. Peck with the brown Betty Inn. 16th street and Park road, elected officers for the succeeding twelve months and appointed a committee to arrange for a community picnic, to be held during the jury and heard the verdict without displaying other emotion than relief that the ordeal was over. When he following officers also elected last that the ordeal was over. When he following officers also elected last night: D. D. Colwell, vice president; back the following officers and Dr. S. B. Campbolic the time so far as the public is concerned, for the adjutant says that none but the campers will be allowed.

Brothers and Father Present. There will be little to do around the veal the nature of their deliberations.

Brothers and Father Present.

Warren W. Waite of Grand Rapids, the dentist's father, and Frank and Clyde Waite, his brothers, were in the courtroom when the verdict was returned. Frank Waite led his father from the room without having spoken

"I realize the importance of Recping any apparent desire for vengeance on my part out of this case, but I want to ask you just this one favor: give me a seat in the courtroom, from the beginning of the trial to the end, where ginning of the trial to the end, where I can keep my eye on that man and so moment by moment, watch the hope fading from his face."

guilty after Dr. Waite went on the witness stand and told, with every ap pearance of calm indifference, the details of his crimes, declaring his main AFTER OFFICIAL SCALP motive for them was to obtain money The opinion of his alienists that he was a "moral imbecile" was swept aside by the assertions of the state' aside by the assertions of the state's alienists that he was sane and knew the nature and consequences of his crimes, and by the charge of Justice Shearn that "moral imbecility had no place in the law."

Waite married Clara Peck in Grand Rapids last September. He expected \$50,000 in a lump sum from his father-in-law as a wedding present, but received instead \$300 a month. The dentist and his wife took an apartment on Riverside drive this city. Was a received a sift of wife took an apartment on Riversid drive, this city. Wate received a gift of \$3,000 from Miss Katherine Peck and in

duced her to let him invest \$40,000 of he fortune. He admitted that he sent \$10,000 of it to his brother in Grand Rapid and used the remainder to speculate in stocks.

Mrs. Hanna E. Peck, his mother-in-law, came here to visit the Waites January 10 last. Waite placed disease germs in her food. She died January 30 and her body was taken to Grand Rapids, where it was compated.

Conference Provides Penalty for Ministers Who Violate Long-Standing Regulation.

ON DIVORCE ISSUE

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 2% -A Methodist minister who officiates at the marriage of a divorced person in vio lation of the rules of the church is guilty of an act of maladministration and may be compelled to answer charges before his conference, according to an amendment to the discipline of the church adopted unanimously today by the general conference. The church always recognized only one ground for divorce and has permitted remarriage only of the innocent NEW YORK, May 27.-Convicted of party, but no penalty has ever existed.

union the United Brethren, the Methodist Protestant and such other churches as may express a wish to unite. An annual freedman's aid day, to be celebrated by emphasizing in the churches of the denomination the de-sirability of additional religious work

kill his wife's aunt, Miss Katherine
Peck, apparently had no doubt that the
jury would convict him.

As the jury retired he turned to his
brother Frank and said:

"The jury should not be out five
minutes. It was a long, drawn-out proceeding."

Half an hour later he remarked: "I
don't understand this."

"You shouldn't talk that way," said
Frank. "They may be finding you not
guilty."

"Oh, yes. They will find me guilty,"

sirability of additional religious work
among negroes was authorized by the
conference today. It was suggested
that it be observed on the Sunday nearest to Lincoln's birthday.

To make certain the payment of
salaries to pastors and district superintendents the conference adopted a
report requiring that there be set aside
by the stewards of each district a
quarterly "pay-up day," by which
salary, episcopal support and aged
clergymen pension fund obligations
shall be met in full.

CHOOSES ITS OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association Also Arranges for Community Picnic in June.

Retiring President's Report.

The retiring president, Dr. Charles B. Campbell, presided at the meeting and made a report covering the principal accomplishments of the association during the twelve months just closed. There was extended discussion of a number of matters, but no de-cisive action was taken. A motion re-lating to the Tinkham civil service bill for municipal employes was tabled, and action on Senate bill 691 conferring suffrage on residents of the District postponed until the next meeting.
Robert Young was appointed chairman of a committee which will arrange for the representation of the association in the relay race, which is to be a feature of the Independence da

Picnic Proposition Adopted. appointed a committee on arrangements: Herman Phillips, chairman; Verdict Generally Expected.

Few persons in the courtroom, if any, doubted that the verdict would be guilty after Dr. Waite went on the wit-

OF JAMES I. BLAKSLEE

Senate Committee Says Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Tried to Work Up a Lobby.

That the official scalp of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General James I. Blakslee in all probability shall be demanded by the Senate committee on post offices and post roads, it was said last night, is to be discussed at an executive session of the committee tomorrow morning, to consider what course it shall adopt in regard to Mr.